NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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HEY, WORLD, HOW ABOUT GIVING US A BREAK?
Jay Sletson, 4, and Ruth Mesrobian, joined their mothers on the picket line outside the New Jersey State House in Trenton to win support for the SANE contingent in the Hiroshima Day Peace Parade August 6.

FROM TOKYO TO NEW YORK

The world's people mourn Hiroshima and vow: No more!

We are convinced it is our duty to establish a new world in which people are able to live together with nuclear weapons totally abolished and all war renounced.

—Message to the peoples of the world from the citizens of Hiroshima, Aug. 6, 1960

FIFTEEN YEARS AFTER the first atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima and demonstrated man's new capability of exterminating himself, people all over the world were still trying to teach their leaders the obvious lessons. In Tokyo and in New York, in Hiroshima and in Milwaukee, in New England and in New Zealand, and in many other places people commemorated the Hiroshima anniversary, Aug. 6, with a pledge to fight to ban nuclear weapons.

The voices were loud and many, but there were some deaf ears in Washington where Senate witch-hunters continued to harass Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel prize winner and America's foremost peace advocate.

In Hiroshima 30,000 persons attended government-sponsored memorial services at which Crown Prince Akihito spoke. Premier Ikeda sent a message urging that Japan, "the first and only nation in the world to be atom-bombed," appeal to the peoples of the world to join a drive to halt the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons.

After the services there were hours of incense-burning by relatives of the bomb's victims before the peace monument near the spot where the blast was centered.

FOR THE 6TH YEAR: The services were sponsored by the local government after it had rejected a plan by the Japan Council Against A- and H-Bombs to hold a rally in the city. The Council instead held its meeting in Tokyo in conjunction with the sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

The Tokyo demonstration was the culmination of three months of activity during which some 14,000,000 persons joined a Peace March Seeking Total Disarmament. The demonstrators marched along ten courses leading to Tokyo, covering some 7,000 miles. In many places the marchers also protested the U.S.-

(Continued on Page 5)

THE STRUGGLE OF A PEOPLE TO BE FREE

The Congo crisis: The facts vs. the distortions

In this article and one which will appear next week, the GUARDIAN's Kumar Goshal traces the background and the causes of the Congo crisis. Goshal, author of The People of India *and* People in Colonies, *has for many years been observing the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve independence.*

By Kumar Goshal

AS THIS WAS WRITTEN, the United Nations Security Council had just given a new mandate to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold for UN troops to enter Katanga province and was deciding what to do about the continuing crisis in the Congo, In a situation which pitted the colonial powers on the one side against the socialist states and the newly emerging independent African and Asian nations, the cold war overtones were clear.

Many Western newspapers continued their campaign—featuring alleged atrocities against white women—to "prove" that the Africans were unable to govern themselves and to justify the maintenance of white supremacy and vested white interests in the remaining African colonies.

Stuart Cloete, South African novelist, wrote in **U.S. News & World Report** (Aug. 1): "Africa is a black giant whose flesh is supported by white bones, nerves and sinews. When they are removed the flesh falls back, shapeless, into the forest."

Columnist David Lawrence—publisher of **U.S. News**—wallowed in details of alleged atrocities (**N.Y. Herald Tribune, Aug. 2**). He said: "The demands for recognition of 'nationalist' causes and the insistence that independence be granted to uncivilized peoples seem to take precedence over all else."

Continuing also were attempts to sever Katanga permanently from the Congo. The dangers of such a development were great. **U. S. News** suggested that Katanga's emerging as a "new nation" held out for the Belgians "the best chance of salvaging their commercial interests in the former colony."

BACKGROUND: In the face of these maneuvers it would seem pertinent to (1) dig a little deeper to determine the causes

(Continued on Page 4)

THE WHITE MAN (BELGIAN) UNSHOULDERS HIS BURDEN (CONGOLESE) IN AFRICA
A soldier cautiously inspects the body of a Congolese "mutineer" after an attack in Katanga

In this issue

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY
The Powers story.....p. 3
A NEW UPHAUS CASE
The Florida ministers . .p. 4
ABOUT THE RB-47
The truth is told.....p. 5
SOCIOLOGY INSPECTED
Pappenheim on Stern . .p. 6

THE MAIL BAG

Why choose evil?

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

James Reston in the New York **Times** pointed out that it is easier to spot the similarities between Nixon and Kennedy than to find the differences between them. It is indeed unfortunate that Henry Wallace's Progressive Party emerged on the scene in 1948 instead of 1960 when it surely would have obtained three times the vote that it received during 1948.

How long must we be told that we have to choose between a lesser of two evils? How much longer must the American voter choose something bad, whether it's a lesser evil or a greater evil? They said the same thing back in 1948, and they will use the same fallacious reasoning again.

I strongly urge the GUARDIAN to place before its readers the alternatives—to play up the candidates of the minor parties (Socialist Workers and Socialist Labor) and give them publicity in your paper.

Stanley Koff

For the toddlers

AGENCY, IOWA

It's great to be bi-partisan
And toddle right along
With donkeys and with elephants
No odds how much they're wrong.
It makes us feel less guilty,
Soothes our consciences no end
To shout with Dickie and with Jack
The slogan "Let's pretend"

M. W.

The "Catholic question"

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Many of us who have been watching with admiration over the past 12 years the GUARDIAN's high level of reporting in regard to organized racist and ant-Semitic movements in the U.S. will now with equal scrutiny see how you fare in the coming months on the so-called "Catholic question."

Disregarding the qualifications of Senator Kennedy or, for that matter, any prospective candidate for local, state or national office who happens to be a Roman Catholic, your fair-minded readers can now properly ask: Where is the GUARDIAN's measuring stick between legitimate criticism of alleged political pressures or interests of the church and the harangues of rabid Pope-baiting bigots?

The July 25 GUARDIAN leads me to believe that your criterion of political news and utterances of those who have been identified with the "ministry of hate" is somewhat cloudy.

Re John T. McManus in the Gallery: he seems to think that POAU (Protestants and Other Americans United) publications showing Labor Secretary Mitchell kissing the ring of a Bishop as good stuff. I am sure that several of the lunatic fringe anti-Catholic sheets feel the same way. But what, may we ask, does it prove? Does McManus suggest that it has the same significance as the famous 1928 photo of Al Smith in the Holland tunnel, billed country-wide as his private connection with the Vatican?

Another item: "All Buffalo's municipal candidates this year are Catholic." So what? Buffalo is the third largest Catholic diocese in the country, with 62% of the population Catholic.

As a clincher McManus cites our old friend Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge, several times Presidential candidate, West Point alumnus turned sour on the military, a refreshing critic of the cold war and the witch hunt. But also one of the most crude "no Popery" advocates in the country.

You dismiss and expose the lunatic fringe and crackpot movements of the Right; how about the Left? (They exist, you know).

Fair Play

Nixon vs. Kennedy

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Some observations regarding the coming contest of Kennedy vs. Nixon, especially since the printing of the letter of reader Evan Keats (7/18): I am not a Catholic, nor am I anti-Catholic as such. I would like to amend the remarks of Keats who says, "maybe Nixon is not much better."

I submit that Nixon is much worse, not only as a ruthless, dishonest politician but, more important, because he is the total agent of the near-unanimous ring of America's monopoly capitalists, including most of the war-makers. Candidate Nixon is both beholden to and the tool of this power bloc, and his endorsement by a majority of our voters would be catastrophic.

As for Kennedy, (about whom I have no illusions as to his ruthlessness and non-liberalism), the fact that he is presently surrounded by some sane and reliable advisers of the Stevenson-Bowles type certainly gives us some basis of higher hopes for the immediate future around issues such as peace, disarmament, stoppage of nuclear testing.

Ben Binch

The golden lesson

RENSSELAERVILLE, N.Y.

Dr. Willard Uphaus' review of **The Voyage of the Golden Rule** (July 18) was the best I have read. I was specially impressed by this sentence: "Among the many educational points I would magnify here from the experience of the brave men of the **Golden Rule** is that the time to intuit, refine and adopt great ethical, religious and political principles is while a learning group is in the process of a social or peace experiment."

Dr. Uphaus obviously speaks as one having authority.

L. A. Eldridge, Jr., M.D.

Never needed more

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Could you please renew my subscription for the following year. In these critical times when truth is needed more than ever your newspaper is an indispensable weapon in the fight for peace and progress.

Abe Sarnoff

Bernhardt, Wall St. Journal

"This new long distance dialing system is wonderful. Imagine—that wrong number was San Diego, California!"

For Carl Leon Eddy

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The enclosed contribution is in memory of Carl Leon Eddy who worked in the great campaigns of Eugene Debs and in scores of smaller ones.

The rebuffs and defeats through the years only strengthened his interest in acquainting people with the concepts of socialism. May his lively spirit encourage his many friends!

Lillian Cahn

Peacemakers' course

WOODMERE, N.Y.

I was gratified to see your announcement of the Peacemakers Training Course (Aug. 8 issue), but there were two changes recently made and, I fear, not brought to your attention.

The program has been moved from Manumit School to Waterford, Conn., so that participants can observe, and take part in, Polaris action at New London only 4-5 miles away. Active direction has been turned over to Gladney Oakley, Box 25, Moylan, Pa., and Marj Swann, 2845 Sussex Road, Trevose, Pa. Write to either for details.

Charles Jackson

Too many

BOISE, IDAHO

How many tons of printed matter has it taken to brainwash the people into believing that it is better to be in debt $1½ trillion than to be out of debt?

R. C.

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

RALEIGH, (AP)—Free medical care can interfere with a patient's incentive to get well, a Duke University authority on aging declared Thursday.

Dr. Ewald W. Busse told the Governor's Conference on Aging this is a factor which needs to be considered in building health care programs for older citizens.

—The Charlotte **Observer**, July 31.

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: M. M., Hickory, N.C.

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

ON JULY 15 HENRY A. WALLACE, Progressive Party candidate for President in 1948, broke with the party's national committee on the Korean war. In a separate statement he said:

"I hold no brief for the past actions of either the U.S. or Russia, but when my country is at war, and the UN sanctions that war, I am on the side of my country and the UN."

Wallace said he would resign from the party if the majority of the membership failed to support him. Last week the results were in: all 21 functioning state organizations backed the national committee's resolutions. Mail response was almost universally against Wallace's position. On Tuesday Wallace sent a two-paragraph note of resignation to PP secretary C. B. Baldwin. Baldwin said:

"I am sure the other leaders and members of the party will share my deep regret. . . . The Progressive Party was organized as the party of peace. With Mr. Wallace we have unerringly pointed out the direction in which our bi-partisan cold war foreign policy was leading us. The fight will be continued with greater vigor than ever until the world can again be united and at peace."

—From the National Guardian, Aug. 16, 1950

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REPORT TO READERS

The right to hear

IN THE INTEREST OF MAINTAINING freedom of expression—apparently for "respectable" points of view only—the Senate of the United States has adopted a resolution suspending the equal-time provision of Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934. Section 315 at present requires that networks which grant free time to a candidate for political office of one party must grant it to the candidates of all parties. This provision, the networks and the framers of the suspension resolution complain, restricts debate between the Republican and Democratic parties because of the prohibitive cost (that is, loss of paid commercial time) of giving all the small parties free time to reply. The House is likely to approve the Senate's course some time this months.

The American Civil Liberties Union has objected to the resolution (supposedly a temporary one) on the ground that it has no guarantee that anyone qualified to run for the Presidency receive "some little time on the air." It said: "Were the repealer to be made permanent, Congress would, in effect, have granted a monopoly in perpetuity for the Republican and Democratic parties and would decree the defeat of any new third party as well as the effective elimination of all present minor parties."

The ACLU proposed that, instead of killing the equal-time provision, a phrase be inserted requiring "equitable time" for all candidates. Its proposal, while giving the broadcasting networks the major control, would still protect the minor parties' right to be seen and heard without cutting into the time of the major parties.

COMMENTING ON THE DISCUSSION, Jack Gould, the generally astute radio-TV critic of the New York **Times**, concluded that the Senate resolution was an equitable one in that it assured equality in debate for the major parties while sparing the nation the harangues of any "eccentric dressed up in an Uncle Sam suit." Gould's phrase is a catchy one, but not flattering to the democratic concept. It is a part of a slack philosophy which is coming more and more to accept the two-party system as sacred to the American way of life. This is a concept which has been fostered by the major parties and advanced by all the communications media which regard any dissenting point of view as alien to and corrosive of this unsurpassable way of life.

This is demonstrated in the fact that most states—including New York State—have utterly unreasonable legal requirements for minority parties to win a place on the ballot. Further, the **Times** itself noted that it is virtually impossible to write in on a ballot the name of a candidate for President. And it goes without saying that, except in rare instances, the views of dissenting minor parties are frozen out of the press, radio and TV with systematic insolence.

THIS FLAGRANT CONDITION renders almost impossible Gould's contention that "sensible and practical apportionment of free time must depend on the judgment of the broadcasters and not on any rigid legislative formula." Political prejudices aside, the broadcasters have hardly shown the best judgment in the standards and ethics they have set for themselves in general programming. One only need think of the quiz show scandals and the whitewash of the networks, the continuing dreadful din of misguiding commercials and the endless cycles of psychopathy and violence which assail our sensibilities daily. All these things Gould himself has noted with telling accuracy over the years.

But what is more to the point: It is not for the broadcasters to say what the people may hear—and certainly not in this year's election which presents for the Presidency two prefabricated candidates, stamped out of the same cold war machine. If the First Amendment guarantees freedom of expression, it is not for the non-paying tenants of the people's air to limit that expression, nor for the Congress to assist them in limiting it.

A vegetarian, a prohibitionist or a socialist (if one may dare introduce that word in what the orators like to call the marketplace of ideas) may very likely be regarded as an "eccentric"—in or out of an Uncle Sam suit. But there are hundreds of thousands—even millions—of persons who may espouse, or be persuaded to espouse, vegetarianism, or teetotalism, or who may even wish that the nation be exposed to a socialist alternative for a solution to the gnawing ills that beset our country.

These people have a right to hear and to be heard.

—THE GUARDIAN

AS THE U-2 PILOT AWAITS HIS TRIAL IN MOSCOW

An American tragedy: The Francis Powers story

By Robert E. Light

FRANCIS GARY POWERS of Pound, Va., will stand trial in open court in Moscow on Aug. 17, his 31st birthday, for having flown a U-2 plane over Soviet territory on May 1 on a spying mission for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Observers from all over the world, including the pilot's family, will attend the trial. Conviction could mean a long jail sentence or death.

Although Powers had confessed on his capture and President Eisenhower has

OLIVER W. POWERS
The father of the prisoner

boasted of the spy flights to the world, Washington seemed ready to discredit the pilot's testimony. Drew Pearson reported in the Washington **Post**, July 31, that CIA director Allen Dulles considered Powers "completely brainwashed." Pearson added: "From studying letters Powers has written to his family and from other evidence, Central Intelligence has come to the conclusion that Powers will confess not only to his May 1 flight over the center of the Soviet Union but to a dozen other charges, including dropping arms and agents inside Russia by parachute."

POWERS STATEMENT: On his capture Powers made this statement to Soviet officials:

> I plead guilty to the fact that I have flown over Soviet territory and over the points indicated on the chart, turned on and off the necessary controls of the special equipment mounted aboard my plane that I consider was being done with the aim of collecting intelligence information about the U.S.S.R.
>
> In accordance with the contract which was signed by me with the CIA of the U.S.A., I am a pilot of the special air detachment of the United States dealing with the collection of information about operational radio stations and radar on the territory of the U.S.S.R. and, as I suppose, about locations of rockets.
>
> Our air detachment is permanently located at the United States Turkish air base, Incirlik, near Adana City, Turkey. I have been serving in this detachment since August, 1956, and each year for several times flew in a special U-2 high-altitude plane along the borders of the U.S.S.R. with Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan.
>
> Besides in 1956-57 I performed three or four flights over the Black Sea without crossing the state borders of the U.S.S.R. It is difficult for me to recollect the numbers of such flights, but I flew repeatedly.
>
> During these flights, the special equipment mounted on my plane took bearings of the signals of Soviet radio stations and radar. In any case, I was told so and given such assignments, but I cannot say exactly whether the equipment of my plane took the bearings of the mentioned stations and installations, as I am not familiar with the equipment and I was never told about the results of my work.
>
> Before such flights we were instructed and told over which points during the flight we should turn on and off the controls of the corresponding equipment.

Powers said he was paid about $30,000 a year.

"AN HONEST REPORT": The day after Powers' confession was released, George V. Allen, director of the United States Information Agency, said on a television program: "He gave an honest report of what his mission was and I think that ought to be realized by everyone concerned . . . . He told exactly what his mission was, exactly what he was expected to do. And he was under instructions to do that."

Espionage is treated as a grave crime with severe penalties in all Western countries. Under U.S. law photographing military installations by any person, for whatever reasons, is considered a major crime.

In the Soviet Union, major espionage cases are tried by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court. A charge of espionage is first investigated by the Committee on State Security of the Supreme Soviet. The committee forwards recommendations on indictments to the Supreme Court which can quash indictments, ask for further investigation or set a trial date.

WHAT HE CAN GET: Powers' case before the Military Collegium will be heard by three judges: a professional jurist and two lay judges, called "people's assessors." Unlike U.S. judges, Soviet jurists are not merely umpires. They are responsible for the conduct of the case. They introduce questions and prosecution and defense counsel follow their lead. This is similar to procedures in other European courts.

If convicted Powers may be sentenced to 7 to 15 years in prison or execution. The Collegium's verdict may be appealed to the full Supreme Court.

Powers will be defended by Russian counsel. There is no provision in international law for U.S. intervention in the trial. The Virginia Bar Assn. asked to represent Powers, but a Soviet note to the State Dept. on Aug. 4 said that since Powers had asked for a Russian lawyer and "in accordance with Soviet judicial legislation," foreign counsel could not participate in the trial. The note also said that Powers' family would be allowed to meet with his Russian lawyer, but it did not answer requests by the family to visit Powers in prison.

MANY WANT TO COME: Moscow has been flooded with requests from persons around the world, including British novelist Graham Greene, to attend the trial. There are no indications yet of who or how many will be admitted, but the U.S.S.R. has sent special invitations to several prominent foreign lawyers, including Vincent Hallinan, who accepted.

Dyad, London Daily Worker
"Mind where you're sitting, Butch—that's the world-wide H-button."

Premier Khrushchev has intervened personally to assure Powers' family of fair treatment for the pilot. In a telegram to Powers' father Khrushchev said: "If you come to the Soviet Union, I will do everything I can to help you." Visas have been granted to Powers' wife, his mother and her physician, and his father and two close friends.

A LONELY MAN: Powers' letters to his wife from jail confirm his good treatment. On May 26, he wrote:

> "I am getting along as good as can be expected. I get more than I can eat and plenty of sleep. I have also been reading a lot. I have been treated much better than I expected. For the first week or so I had no appetite at all but I am doing fine now . . .
>
> It gets plenty lonely here by myself but they have given me books to read and it helps to pass the time. I also get to walk in the fresh air every day that it doesn't rain . . .
>
> On May 2nd I was taken for a tour of Moscow which I enjoyed very much. These people are real proud of their capital city and it is a beautiful city. Another time I was taken to a park to review the remains of my plane. These are the only two times I have been out of this building.

On July 19 he wrote:

> I have a Russian defense counsel appointed to defend me. I have talked to him several times and feel sure he will do his best and that is all I can ask of anyone.
>
> I am still taking walks every day and am getting a fairly good suntan . . .
>
> I am reading **Gone With The Wind** now and I like it very much. I don't know why I never read it before . . . I have also been given a Bible which I read every day.

After receiving the first letter Mrs. Powers' physician said: "I don't believe, and neither does she, that he was asked to write certain things in the letter. There was such freedom of wording . . . And Mrs. Powers said it was too much like his own conversation to have been dictated."

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY: Powers' personal words to his wife, his statements and his parents' statements reveal the Powers family as bewildered innocents in a cold war melodrama. Beyond Powers' remorse—"My life would be much different if I had it to live over again"—there seems to be no understanding on his part that he could have triggered a nuclear war. Shocked and grief-stricken—they did not know the nature of his work—the family cannot comprehend that he has become a figure in history and the lives of millions might have rested on his act. To the extent that the Powers family reflects general American attitudes, the Powers' story is tragic.

Powers was born and spent his early years in the Cumberland mountain area along the Kentucky-Virginia border. He was graduated from high school in Grundy, Va., where he won distinction as an athlete. He got a degree from Milligan College in Johnson City, Tenn., in 1950 and fulfilled his dream of flying by enlisting in the Air Force.

He was commissioned a second lieutenant after finishing a cadet training program in 1952. He served at several air bases in the States, learning to fly various planes.

DETACHMENT 1010: In 1956 he resigned his commission, ostensibly to take a job as a test pilot with Lockheed Aircraft. Actually, he signed up with the CIA.

While he was stationed at Turner Field, near Albany, Ga., he met and married Barbara Brown, 19, a government secretary from Milledgeville, Ga.

When Powers was assigned to "Detachment 1010"—the secret unit charged with locating Soviet radio stations and rocket sites—near Adana, Turkey, Mrs.

FRANCIS G. POWERS
If I had it to do over again . . .

Powers was told she could not follow because there were no housing accomodations. But she followed anyway. She got a job as a secretary in Greece and Powers flew to see her once or twice a month. In 1958 "Detachment 1010" was moved to a trailer colony on the base and Mrs. Powers was allowed to join her husband.

Mrs. Powers insists she knew nothing of her husband's real work, although she gathered that it was something dangerous. Powers supposedly was flying training planes to Germany.

A FAIR-SIZE LUNCH: The Powers were very devoted and dreamed of building a house in California. Powers told his father that when his contract was up, next October, he would return to the States.

On April 27 Powers told his wife to fix him a "fair-size lunch" because he was off on a mission. Mrs. Powers packed a thermos of hot potato soup, another with coffee and six sandwiches and kissed her husband goodbye. She heard nothing of him until the Russians announced that he had been shot down with his U-2 plane near Sverdlovsk in the Urals.

Powers' father operates a shoe repair shop in Norton, Va. His mother has a bad heart condition. Powers also has five younger sisters.

BUT THE PRESIDENT . . .: None grasps the gravity of the situation. To them he was just doing a job that paid well—a success story. Barbara Powers said:

"He could have done nothing terribly wrong if the President and Congress of the United States have approved of what he was doing."

At a news conference she was asked: "In view of what has happened to your family, do you think the U-2 flights were necessary, were a great help to the United States?" Mrs. Powers answered: "That is a difficult question . . . It is one every American will have to answer for himself."

It is also a question every American may have to answer for.

TWO MINISTERS FACING JAIL

A new Uphaus story shapes up in Florida NAACP case

By William A. Price

TWO FLORIDA NEGRO ministers face possible imprisonment for their continued refusal, after three years of committee hearings and court action, to give a state legislative investigating committee access to NAACP membership lists.

The ministers base their refusal on First Amendment grounds.

The two NAACP leaders, well known in Florida for their civil rights activities, were first called before the local version of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1957, shortly after the beginning of the Little Rock crisis. They refused to turn over the lists or answer other questions for the committee, which was allegedly investigating "communist infiltration" in the NAACP, on the ground that the real purpose of the committee was exposure of NAACP members to harassment and intimidation.

THREATS BY PHONE: The ministers are: Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Miami and president of the Miami NAACP; and Rev. Edward T. Graham, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Miami and past president of the Miami NAACP. Graham is also a board member of the Greater Miami Civil Liberties Union and a board member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

In refusing to turn over the lists, Gibson said that if any Negro were exposed as an NAACP member, "his life would not be worth a plugged nickel." Recent threats against the ministers prove his assertion.

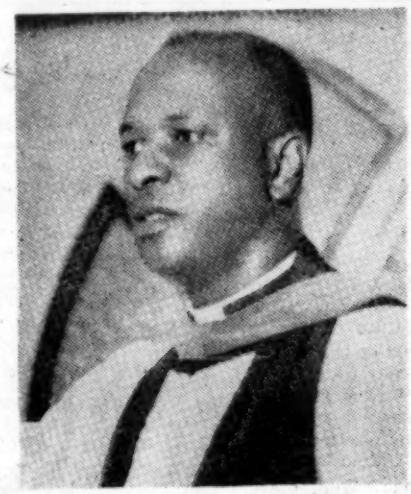
Recently Gibson received a call from an unidentified man threatened his life. Gibson told the caller that he kept a .38 caliber revolver in his desk and would use it to protect himself. The caller never came to the house.

Graham has also been threatened by phone and letters and crosses were burned on his lawn. Nevertheless, both have continued their civil rights activities.

CITED FOR CONTEMPT: The ministers appeared for a final time before the committee at a special hearing July 27 in Tallahassee. In refusing again to cooperate, they defied a court order by Judge W. May Walker of the Leon County Circuit Court in Tallahassee ordering them to produce the lists. Contempt citations voted against the two were upheld by the Florida Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court in the spring of 1959 refused to review the convictions.

The next step will come when Judge Walker is furnished a transcript of the July 27 hearings and can pronounce sentence for contempt of his court order. The judge has wide discretion in imposing penalties and is expected to rule swiftly.

In explaining his reasons for refusing to testify Graham said:



REV. THEODORE R. GIBSON
Let no man be put in jeopardy

"Everybody knows I am a member of the NAACP. I am a former official of the Miami branch, but I would not even answer that question because I do not think the committee has the right to ask these questions.

"It is obvious that the committee's prime motive has been to harass Negro leadership. The state has not convinced me that its right is more compelling than the rights given me as an individual in the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution.

"Those of us in leadership at this time have a responsibility to posterity to guarantee the establishment of rights to all individuals alike. We must do this now so that those who come after us will have the opportunity to take their rightful places in the mainstream of American life."

UPHAUS STAND RECALLED: Graham also said that he had been supported in his convictions by the courage of Tallahassee youth who went to jail for asserting their rights in lunch counter sit-in demonstrations.

Counsel for the ministers has been provided by the NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The ministers' case bears a striking similarity to that of Dr. Willard Uphaus who is still serving a year's sentence in virtual solitary confinement in the Merrimack County Jail, Boscawen, N.H. Before he was imprisoned, Uphaus, who knew of the pending cases in Florida, gave them as one reason for his own refusal to cooperate with the New Hampshire committee.

"If the State of New Hampshire can do this to me," he said, "that is, compel me to turn in the names of innocent people, it will encourage inquisitorial groups everywhere to take similar action, especially against my Negro and white brothers who are trying to build a decent society in the South."

A third Florida Negro minister, Rev. A. Leon Lowry, dean of the Florida West Coast Baptist Assn. and president of the Florida state NAACP, has also refused to give the committee the state membership lists, but he is not involved in the current action. He refused to stay over a second day following his scheduled appearance in Tallahassee last November after the committee opened its hearings late, took a long lunch recess and closed early, while he waited in the hearing room. The committee voted to ask the legislature to cite him for contempt when it reconvenes in 1961.

The Congo crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Congolese upheaval; (2) evaluate the atrocity stories on both sides; (3) inquire into the character of Belgian intervention in the Congo as a whole and in Katanga in particular.

Others beside Cloete had prophesied trouble in the Congo—but for different reasons. Basil Davidson wrote in the London **New Statesman**, July 23: "One must insist . . . that this was not an unforeseen disaster." He said the causes go back to the "bad old days of Leopold's Congo Free State [and] to the attitude of rape and conquest that marred Belgium's first appearance in the land."

Actually, the grievances of the Congolese started the moment the American explorer Henry Morton Stanley, in the early 1880's, began to acquire the Congo for Belgium's King Leopold II by signing 400 treaties with African chiefs in the name of the Intl. Assn. of the Congo. The chiefs were unaware of what they were signing away; they believed they were merely being hospitable to a Western stranger. In 1885 Leopold discarded the pretense of the Association and proclaimed himself ruler of what he ironically declared to be the Congo Free State. From then on the grievances of the Congolese increased sharply.

THE FORCE PUBLIQUE: Leopold expropriated all the land in the Congo except the patches actually cultivated by the Congolese. He sent in his agents to collect rubber—which grew wild in abundance in the forests—and ivory, imposing a quota for every Congolese. For efficient collection his agents conscripted young Congolese into the **Force Publique**, brutally whipped them into an almost inhuman weapon against those who failed to fulfill their quota. **Time** said (July 25):

"The Belgians always sent soldiers belonging to one tribe into the territory of other tribes so that there would be little fraternization with the population."

British consul Sir Roger Casement—later hanged by Britain as an Irish patriot—reported in 1904 that Congolese who failed to deliver their quota were maimed or shot. Leopold's agents held women as hostages to assure delivery of the required rubber tribute by their husbands.

Mauldin, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"Now what are you crying about?"

Soldiers brought back from villages baskets filled with hacked off hands and feet of recalcitrant Congolese as evidence that proper punishment had been meted out. Rebellions were drowned in blood. In a few years, 8,000,000 Congolese were estimated to have lost their lives in reprisals.

GET-RICH-QUICK KING: Leopold and the corporations to whom he granted concessions amassed fabulous wealth in a short time. The king made at least $20,000,000. One corporation made a net profit of more than $3,000,000 out of a paid-up capital of $45,000. But the disclosure of atrocities against the Congolese caused a worldwide uproar and Leopold was pressured to hand over his gigantic estate to the Belgian government in 1908—at a price of 246,500,000 francs. The Congolese were saddled with this amount as a national debt. The corporations retained their concessions.

With the development of valuable minerals, the Congo became even more profitable to the Belgian government and foreign investors. The cruder forms of repression were eliminated under the rule of Brussels, but the government took every precaution to maintain perpetual control over the colony while it successfully advertised itself as paternal and benevolent.

Belgium withheld higher education from the Congolese, maintained the colony as a prison camp by allowing Congolese to leave the country only infrequently (and then only to Belgium), and relentlessly suppressed every manifestation of Congolese political life, even semi-religious organizations set up as a safety valve. So severe was this suppression that as recently as eight years ago there were 4,000 African political prisoners in the Congo.

A DIVINE MISSION: The Belgians were supremely confident of their future in the Congo. They firmly believed in their innate superiority over the Africans and were sure of their divine mission to rule forever over what they considered the inferior and backward African children. They were thoroughly indoctrinated in the belief that if they were freed the Congolese would violently turn against white men and women. Thus, on Jan. 4, 1959, when there was a political explosion in the Congo and they got a glimpse of the Africans' pent-up fury, they panicked.

Belgium did little to halt the panic from spreading. The Brussels government worked feverishly to prevent the loss of the colony. It finally announced early this year that the Congo would become independent on June 30. But it hung on to power on all levels until the last moment, preventing the incoming Congolese government from training any African officials.

Meanwhile, there was a steady exodus of Belgians and capital from the Congo. According to Premier Lumumba the Belgian government even "removed our gold reserves, which were in the headquarters of our Central Bank in the Congo."

NEXT WEEK: The "atrocities," the army revolt and Tshombe's Katanga.

Now, what's a better reason for suppressing the truth?

REGARDING the Congo, some American officials suspect that the Belgians, angry at their virtual exclusion from Leopoldville but eager to retain a hold on Katanga Province and the main Belgian mining interests there, are the ones really responsible for frustrating Mr. Hammarskjold.

These officials believe that without Belgian backing Premier Moise Tshombe would not have defied the United Nations. They believe that if the Belgians had used their influence on Mr. Hammarskjold's behalf the United Nations troops could have moved in without difficulty.

But there are reasons for not drawing attention to these suspicions. One is, of course, that this is already the Soviet line . . .

—Dana Adams Schmidt in a Washington dispatch to the N.Y. **Times**, Aug. 7

He rode to victory

THE man on the mule is Senator Estes Kefauver; his station is in front of the court house in Lebanon, Tenn. The picture was taken a few days before the Democratic primary in Tennessee in which Kefauver ran for re-election against a rabid segregationist judge named Andrew P. Taylor. Kefauver won by a whopping 2-1 margin, a victory which was regarded as an endorsement of his generally liberal stand in the Senate and his moderate approach on racial questions.

'Let's tell the truth about the RB-47's'

In the Southwest American, *a daily newspaper published in Fort Smith, Ark., syndicated columnist Holmes Alexander, on Aug. 1, exposed the hypocrisy of the U.S. position on the RB-47 incident with uncommon frankness. The article was headlined: "Let's Tell the Truth About the RB-47's."*

THE AMBASSADOR doth protest too much! In casting the USA in a role of injured innocence over the RB-47 affair, Henry Cabot Lodge is doing us all a disfavor and is not adding to his own stature.

Mr. Lodge, of course, is doing as he's told by the White House and State Department. But his bosses are making him look like a lawyer who is worn out from running down to the police court to play mouthpiece for an old roué who keeps getting into compromising positions. It's a wrong posture for our advocate at the United Nations.

What would I say if I were Mr. Lodge? Well, I already said it back in May with a series of columns entitled, "The Business of Aerial Reconnaissance."

The truth on these matters is more accessible to Mr. Lodge than it is to me. It would be better coming from an ambassador than from a columnist.

ON MAY 26 I wrote that "U.S. aerial reconnaissance over Sino-Russian territory" had probably returned by that date to "a state of as-you-were." I had learned from an incontestable source that "the slinky work of spying" by U-2 planes in the guise of "weather" flights for the "peaceful" National Aeronautics and Space (NASA) Administration had been dropped in favor of the "honest business of military scouting."

My column of that date said that "the responsibility for aerial scouting returns—as it should—to the armed forces." Then, after reporting on the well-known whereabouts of some Strategic Air Command reconnaissance bases, and pointing out that aerial reconnaissance was the very first use of military aviation, I went on to relay information which had been given me by officials who knew—and who wanted the public to know. I wrote:

"The basic SAC reconnaissance plane is the Boeing RB-47E which flies around 600 miles per hour at 40,000

Lancaster, London Daily Express

"All I'm waiting for now is an announcement from the White House saying that after all it was really Something from Outer Space."

feet with a range (subject to refueling) that is limited only by the endurance of its 3-member crew."

The fact that the RB-47 shot down by Russian fighters over the Barents Sea had three extra crew members indicates that this craft was on a long mission and carried replacements, or was on a very complex mission and carried additional technicians. Continuing my column of May 26:

"A typical RB-47 mission would not be reconnaissance but strike-reconnaissance. On a warlike sortie, the plane typically would be called upon to make a deep penetration of hostile territory for several possible purposes. One purpose would be to look for missile sites and airfields from which attacks could be launched upon the USA. Another would be to 'listen' to the enemy's electronic communications and to test the enemy's defenses against our planes and missiles.

"Another, after an exchange of (atomic) weapons, would be to bring back information so that intelligence officers could evaluate bomb damage by our side and judge the necessity of hitting the same targets again. But the most probable mission would be the two-fold one—first to find, then to strike."

NOW THAT IS WHAT RB-47's are for. It is what their crews are trained for, and what they sometimes have to die for. I say it does the USA credit to have such fine planes, manned by expert and valorous men, sent out to poke a fist in the face of sworn enemies of this country.

And I say it is no credit to the USA for Mr. Lodge to pretend that the plane was merely taking a cruise when destroyed by "a criminal and reckless act of piracy" in which the Soviet leaders may be "actually seeking a pretext for war."

For heaven's sake, what kind of nitwits can Mr. Lodge and his bosses think the American people are? And why must our diplomats always make the USA out to be such a full-time bungler and hypocrite?

Hiroshima Day

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese security treaty and some demonstrated near U.S. bases.

On Aug. 5, the ten lines converged on Tokyo, led by sun-tanned men and women who had marched all the way. On Aug. 6, at 8:15 a.m., the moment when the bomb was dropped, 12,000 Christians and Buddhists joined in a religious service at the Public Welfare Hall.

10,000 AT CONFERENCE: At the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, where the World Conference was in session, there were two minutes for silent prayer followed by appeals for "no more bombs" from Japanese and foreign delegates.

The conference, which closed Aug. 9, was attended by 10,000 Japanese and about 100 foreign delegates. Supporters included Dr. Pauling, Emily Greene Balch and Dr. Corliss Lamont (U.S.); P. J. Noel-Baker, Lord Bertrand Russell and Lord Boyd Orr (Britain); Dr. Friedrich Mueller, Dr. Otto Hahn and Prof. Max Born (W. Germany); Dr. Leopold Infeld (Poland); Dr. Brock Chisholm (Canada); Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru (India); and F. E. Chamberlain (Australia).

In a message to the conference, Pauling said: "The increase in the intensity of militaristic activity in the world during recent months is accompanied by a consequent increase in the danger of world destruction and death of a major fraction of the people of the world, as well as of great damage to the pool of human germ plasm and great hazard to the human race itself. It is essential that every person in the world do what he can to fight against militarism and to decrease the danger of outbreak of a devastating world war."

3,000 AT THE UN: In the New York-New Jersey area peace groups coordinated their activities under the slogan: "No More Hiroshimas." A rally of 3,000 persons at the United Nations topped a full day's activities.

Groups starting from City Hall Park, Greenwich Village, the Lower East Side, the Upper East Side and the Upper West Side converged on Bryant Park at 3:15 p.m. The combined group then marched eight blocks east to the UN. The marchers, including many young people, carried signs reading, "Lets Fall In Against Fallout," "The Nation You Save May Be Your Own," "Bombs Are Suicide" and "Peace in the World, Not the World in Pieces." Along the way Pete Seeger led the singing of "I Ain't Going to Study War No More."

Thousands of spectators watched the march, including two Army paratroopers. The New York **Herald Tribune** asked the soldiers what they thought of the parade. "Just what everybody else thinks," one answered. "A darn good idea . . . But it [disarmament] would take some doing." The other soldier nodded in agreement.

OUTSIDE EINSTEIN HOME: In Queens a 100-car motorcade drove through the borough's main shopping centers and distributed leaflets. With a Westchester motorcade, they later joined the UN march.

In New Jersey, 80 men, women and children formed a four-day peace caravan through several cities. The demonstrators stopped for a short rally outside the home of the late Dr. Albert Einstein in Princeton. Others joined the caravan on the last day and linked up with the New York marchers at Bryant Park.

The UN demonstration was sponsored

DR. LINUS PAULING
His stand is winning support

by the New York and New Jersey Committees for A Sane Nuclear Policy, American Friends Service Committee, Society for Ethical Culture, War Resisters League, N.Y. Americans for Democratic Action, Jewish Peace Fellowship, Committee for Nonviolent Action, Emma Lazarus Foundation and the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom.

Individual sponsors included labor leaders Morris Iushewitz, Anthony Mazzochi, David Livingstone, Clifford Cameron, Bernard Rivkin, Jerry Wurf and Myer Stern; and City Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs. Rev. A. J. Muste, Norman Thomas, Robert Gilmore, C. Wright Mills, Rabbi Israel Hoffman, Rabbi Edward Klein, Jules Feiffer, Helen Gahagan Douglas and Dore Schary.

NEW LONDON AUG. 14: Members of the pacifist Committee for Nonviolent Action conducted a 24-hour vigil at the UN. This ended Aug. 7 when about 50 set out on a seven-day, 135-mile walk to New London, Conn., where the committee is picketing a Polaris nuclear submarine base. In Boston, 130 persons set out to meet the New York group in New London Aug. 14.

The Milwaukee SANE committee sponsored a rally addressed by Rabbi Harry B. Pastor; Dr. William C. Davidon, nuclear physicist; Ralph Koenig, United Auto Workers regional educational director; and Rev. Curtis Crawford, teacher at New York University.

In England the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament declared a National Hiroshima Day and held meetings, prayers and play and poetry readings. In New Zealand, eight peace groups joined to sponsor an "Open Forum" Aug. 6. In New South Wales, Australia, the local peace committee held an outdoor Hiroshima rally.

PAULING'S SUIT: On Aug. 4, in Washington, Dr. Pauling filed suit in a Federal court to prevent the Senate Internal Security subcommittee from forcing him to disclose the names of the scientists who signed a petition to the UN urging an end to nuclear tests and those who helped circulate the petitions. At a hearing in June Pauling refused to turn over the names as a matter of "conscience, morality and justice.' The committee ordered him to return Aug. 9 with the names. The date was later changed to Sept. 15.

In his suit, Pauling contended that the committee's order was illegal because it was not pertinent to its inquiry, would violate his rignt of free speech and would constitute an unreasonable search and seizure of his private papers.

SUPPORT FOR POSITION: On Aug. 3, 178 members of the science faculty of the U. of Pennsylvania signed a resolution denouncing Pauling's "harassment." The resolution said: "We feel that academic freedom involves the right to express publicly our opinion in areas within our competence. In exercising this right, Professor Pauling, a Nobel laureate and a distinguished member of the Natl. Academy of Sciences, can do no less as an honest scientist than publicize his opinions concerning the hazards of fall-out and nuclear weapons testing.

"We support Dr. Pauling's contention that the naming of others who aided in publicizing these views would result in unwarranted harassment of these individuals. This is particularly true in the case of other competent scientists who do not have Dr. Pauling's eminent professional reputation to come to their assistance."

They saw Cuba

The GUARDIAN tourists to Cuba, 100 strong, returned last week-end, excited and happy about what they saw. In a forthcoming issue, the GUARDIAN's general manager, John T. McManus, who led the group, will report on the tour. There will be pictures too.

Drawing by Picasso

Embargo lifted

THE NAACP announced Aug. 4 that the embargo on the sale of gasoline and oil to registered Negro voters in Fayette County, Tenn., has been lifted. John McFerren, leader in the Negro registration drive and owner of a service station, reported that he had received 12,000 gallons of gasoline and had been assured a shipment of oil.

The boycott, in effect since last spring, was lifted as a result of NAACP negotiations with oil industry representatives in July. NAACP members across the nation had been asked to boycott the gasoline companies until the economic squeeze on Fayette county was ended.

Food and soft drink dealers still refuse to make deliveries to Negro merchants. The only soft drink available is 7-Up.

BOOKS

A sociology with society

CONTEMPORARY academic sociology is characterized by an a-historical or even anti-historical orientation. It tends toward the view that historical and sociological analysis should be separated from each other.

Those who work in the field of theoretical sociology focus on social structures, i.e., types of social relationships which they claim occur in all historical stages of society and which presumably apply to "society as such."

Those who work in the field of empirical sociology seem to be more concerned with developments in present day society. Actually, however, their research projects, often carried out with refined statistical methods, computer machines, and impressive scientific equipment, have led to the accumulation of huge amounts of data on questions which are highly specialized—and irrelevant. They are irrelevant because they concern only an isolated fragment of the social reality and tell us very little about the direction in which society is moving. The loss of historical perspective in both theoretical and empirical sociology perhaps accounts for the unsatisfactory condition in which academic sociology finds itself at present: It has become a sociology without society.

MARXISTS are unable to accept such an a-historical orientation. Their approach is to study social structures within the historical reality in which they are imbedded. The strength of this perspective is shown in the papers of the late Bernhard J. Stern, recently selected and assembled in a volume characteristically entitled: **Historical Sociology.***

Although these essays deal with a variety of subjects, they are linked together by the author's overall view: "Sociology will remain one-dimensional and hence shallow and its concepts empty shells, however musical their verbalism may become, unless the examination of historical contexts becomes a meaningful and disciplined task of the sociologists.'

It is difficult within the scope of a review to give an adequate description of the wide range of subjects which are presented in the book and which reflect the great breadth of Bernhard Stern's interests and work. We can only list a few of the topics. The section "Social Aspects of Technology" is largely concerned with the role of technology and technological innovation in capitalist society. It includes two important papers: "The Frustration of Technology" and "Restraints Upon the Utilization of Inventions" which give a vivid description of social forces that have tended to retard the growth of technological development.

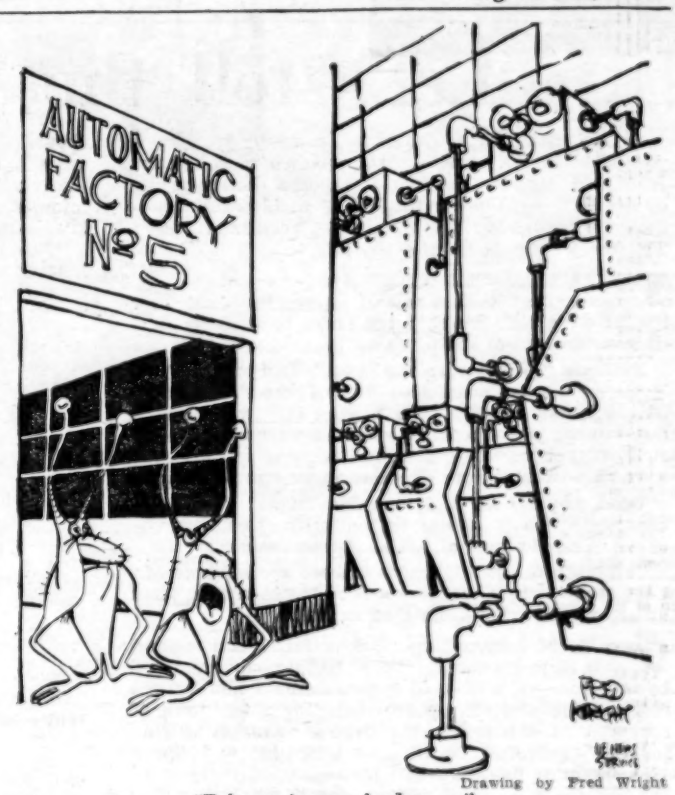
Parker, International Teamster

"Well, I met my new foreman today . . . It's a 2,000-watt transistorized electronic brain."

THE CHAPTER "Science and Production" presents numerous illustrations which show that during World War II the supply of strategic material for war purposes often fell short of our industrial productive capacity, mainly due to the great power of special interest groups and to a lack of centralized and scientific technical planning.

"The Challenge of Advanced Technology" states that the energy of the atom "makes imperative a social order and a rational approach to human resources that will be able to cope with its power." The concluding chapter of this section—"Freedom of Research in American Science"—describes the alarming trend of the post-war period which "has jeopardized the future of science and changed the lives of scientists pronouncedly." All these papers present abundant illustrations of the fact that the growth of science and the application of science do not occur in a vacuum but are largely conditioned and shaped by economic and social forces.

Many social psychologists and cultural anthropologists are inclined to reduce trends in culture and society to emotional attitudes and to the behavior patterns of individuals. (Movements which strive for social change, e.g., are often explained by tracing them not to conditions and developments in society but to assumed emotional disturbances and personal maladjustments of radical persons). In his paper "Some Aspects of Historical Materialism" Stern examines and challenges this psychological approach to society and explains the basis for its inadequacy. His criticism, however, does not make him ignore the fact that culture is "always the possession of individual human beings" and therefore is not to be conceived of "as something entirely unrelated to the participation of people."



Drawing by Fred Wright

"Take us to your leader . . ."

OTHER CHAPTERS of the book focus on sociological theories of the past and present, the contribution made by Lewis Henry Morgan, the problem of heredity and environment, the impact of cultural change on the modern family, Engels' writings on the family, as well as on significant political trends of our period.

Stern's papers show the great difference between his approach and the a-historical orientation prevailing in contemporary sociology. This is hardly surprising for Stern—as a Marxist—did not view today's society as static and absolute but as continuously in flux and marked by contradictions and conflicts. He considered it man's challenge to understand these opposing trends and to make himself a conscious agent of the forces moving toward a new society. It is this orientation toward the future which gave his work its perspective and which enabled Bernhard Stern to make a lasting contribution to historical sociology. The Sponsoring Committee of the Bernhard J. Stern Memorial Fund deserves our thanks for having assembled these essays.

—Fritz Pappenheim

FRITZ PAPPENHEIM is a sociologist and teacher, and author of The Alientation of Modern Man, *Monthly Review Press, 1959.*

**HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY. The Selected Papers of Bernhard J. Stern. (With an introductory note on the author's life and work). Citadel Press, New York. 433 pp. $5.*

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CALENDAR

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All Day Sunday—August 14
At Spring Lake Indian Mounds on the Mississippi.
Hear
CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY
On the 1960 Elections
Auspices: Minnesota—Dakotas Freedom of the Press Committee. (For rides or directions call JA 9-8135).

Canadian trade unionist, **KEN SUTHERLAND**, speaks, on **"Canada's Labor Party: A Big Step Forward."** 8:30 p.m. Sat., Aug. 13, 704 Hennepin, Hall 240. Ausp: Twin City Labor Forum. Cont. 50c.

LOS ANGELES

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NEW YORK

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YOU HAVE A DATE ON OCTOBER 8. WATCH FOR DETAILS . . . Seamen's Defense Committee.

Greenwich Village **KOPPERSMITH FOR CONGRESS** organizational meeting. 8:30 p.m. Thurs, August 11. George Gordon's Apartment, 54 Morton Street (West of 7th Ave.). Discussion of program, draft plans for collecting 3,000 signatures.

Harlem Opera Society presents a midsummer's night garden party for the benefit of the Tenn. boycott at the home of Mrs. Alice Crawford, 230 McDonough St., Bklyn, 5 to 10 p.m., Sat., Aug. 13. Donation, $1.50.

REPORT FROM JAPAN
Hear Farrell Dobbs, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, on his return from Tokyo as a participant at the Sixth World Conference Against A and H-Bombs.
Also: William F. Warde, staff member of the **Militant**, on "The Importance of Leon Trotsky Today."
Plus: **James Lambrecht**, National Secretary, Young Socialist Alliance; **Tom Kerry**, National Organizational Secretary, Socialist Workers Party.
8 p.m., Wed., Aug. 17; Main Ballroom of Hotel Albert, 23 East 10th St., (University Pl., 3 blocks south of Union Square.) Auspices: **Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance.**

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Garel, Wall St. Journal

"Benson, have you looked at the tape recently?"

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I have tried to locate the following books in our local library but can't. Can any reader or collector supply them? **Boston**, by Upton Sinclair; and two by Zola, **Labor** and **Rome, Londres & Paris.** John Fessia

THE GALLERY

IN A NON-OBJECTIVE PORTRAIT of Che Guevara, head of the Cuban National Bank, **Time** magazine (Aug. 8) makes some startling admissions about the violent overthrow of the Guatemalan government in 1954: "With the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency as a silent partner, a Guatemalan colonel named Carlos Castillo Armas launched his counter-revolutionary invasion of the Red-dominated country. As F-47s swooped down over Guatemala City with U.S. pilots at the controls, Guevara dashed blindly around town trying to organize a resistance force." . . . When the man in line handed the Northeast Airlines ticket agent in Boston a check signed "H.C. Lodge," the agent looked squarely at the Republican Vice Presidential candidate and asked: "Could I have some identification, please?" . . . Disk jockeys on radio station WGMS in Washington are devoting a program each week to the favorite songs of the top candidates. Last week's program was given to Sen. Lyndon Johnson's favorites—Strauss waltzes and Western folksongs . . . In Florien, La., where Rep. Harold McSween is battling for his job against former Gov. Earl K. Long in a run-off primary, the two met in a face-to-face debate. McSween's complaints against Long are that he is friendly with various stripteasers and that he testified against his brother, Huey, in impeachment proceedings. "Why did you testify against Huey?" McSween asked his rival. "Shame on you for testifying against your brother." Long raised his right hand and shouted: "I did not do it, and shame on you for stealing those checks."

DR. W. E. B. Du BOIS told cheering thousands at the Palladium in Accra, Ghana, that socialism is the "panacea of the evils of the world of the 21st century." He added: "India is a socialist country. In Scandinavia are socialist states. Britain resists socialism in vain. West Germany has extended socialist institutions. Italy and France are owning and controling capital. Even the United States is continually taking steps toward control of capital and ownership of natural resources."

Commodore, Chicago Defender

But he saw the greatest hope in the programs of the Soviet Union and China. He went on: "All socialist countries are gradually envisioning a complete communal program of equal men — each doing what he can do best and receiving what he needs for health and comfort.

"As the welfare of all men allows men to be free, it is to this great end that I want Africa to march."

BRITAIN'S ROYAL SOCIETY for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals appealed to the UN to help in its efforts to bring relief to pets abandoned by Europeans who have left the Congo . . . As Mrs. Eleanor Cloyd was reading the agenda at a meeting of Council Bluffs, Iowa, Central Labor Union's Women Auxiliary, a stranger burst in to raise a point of order. Waving a pistol, he lined the women against the wall and made off with the auxiliary's $1,800 treasury . . . Lord Valentine Thynne has been banned from coming-out parties in London for the rest of the year. At the coming-out of Margot Crichton-Stuart and Sarah Hamilton, Lord Thynne flung a blob of yellow mayonnaise at another man. "I was provoked," he insisted. Also provoked was Sarah Rashleigh-Belcher, who sprinkled champagne on passing pedestrians from a balcony. The London Evening **Standard** reported: "Other entertainment chugged along more predictably. On the dance floor shone palely such expected faces as those of Miss Virginia Campbell Johnson, Miss Allegra Kent-Taylor and Miss Jeanette Constable-Maxwell. Above the snow-white ties of their escorts reared faces etiolated by weeks of indoor living." . . . Reporter Carlyle Geier of the undergraduate paper **Maroon** at the U. of Chicago uncovered a real scoop. While reading **Modern Screen** she noticed that "Bobby McLeod," pictured at Ciro's with starlet Mara Corday, bore a striking resemblance to her English teacher, Theodore Salisbury. When confronted with the picture Salisbury confessed to leading a double life. In Chicago he taught Chaucer, but as Robert McLeod, author, he wrote S&A (sex and action) novels and film scripts. Among Salisbury-McLeod's screen credits are "Riot in Teen-Age Cell Block" and "Macumba Love."

—Robert E. Light

A. J. Muste to lecture at N.H. Friends camp

A. J. MUSTE, secretary-emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will discss "Living and Acting for Peace in the '60s" at a vacation institute for families from Aug. 27 to Sept. 2, at Camp Union, Greenfield, N.H. The institute is sponsored by the New England office of American Friends Service Committee.

Muste recently took part in an international group's attempt to enter the French Sahara nuclear test area. He is national chairman of the Committee for Non-Violent Action, now sponsoring an educational and direct action program at New London Conn., to draw attention to the dangers of building a fleet of Polaris missile-launching submarines.

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MC 2003 DAVID OISTRAKH RECITAL. SZYMANOWSKI The Fountain of Arethusa; DE FALLA Spanish Dance; SCRIABIN Nocturne; PROKOFIEFF Love of Three Oranges: March; ALBENIZ Song of Love; WAGNER Album Leaf; SAINT-SAENS Etude; SUK Song of Love; ZARZYCKI Mazurka; MEDTNER Nocturne; KODALY 3 Hungarian Dances. V. Yampolsky piano.

MC 2005 BACH SONATA in C Major for Two Violins and Piano, David & Igor Oistrakh, violins; Yampolsky, piano; **MOZART Sonata in B Flat Major for Violin and Piano, K. 454** Oistrakh, violin; Yampolsky, piano; **BEETHOVEN Trio No. 9 in E Flat Major** Gilels, piano; Kogan, violin; Rostropovitch, cello.

MC 2006 MOZART Concerto No. 10 in E Flat Major for Two Pianos and Orchestra, K. 365 Gilels & Zak, pianos; State Orch of the U.S.S.R., Kondrashin, cond.; **SAINT-SAENS Carnival of the Animals** Gilels & Zak, pianos; State Orch of the USSR, Eliasburg, cond.

MC 2007 KABALEVSKY Symphony No. 4 Leningrad Philharmonic Orch., Kabalevsky, cond.; **PROKOFIEFF The Volga Meets the Don, Op. 130** Moscow Philharmonic Orch., Samosud, cond.

MC 2009 BACH Concerto in D Minor for Two Violins and Orchestra, David and Igor Oistrakh, violins; Chamber Orch., Barshai, cond. **SARASATE Navarra for Two Violins and Piano,** David and Igor Oistrakh, violins; Yampolsky, piano; **BACH Sonata No. 6 in G Major for Violin and Piano; HINDEMITH Sonata No. 1 for Violin and Piano, Op. 11.** Oistrakh, violin; Yampolsky, piano.

MC 2010 BEETHOVEN Trio No. 7 in B Flat Major, Op. 97, Archduke Gilels, piano; Kogan, violin; Rostropovich, cello.

MC 2011 BEETHOVEN Sonata No. 7 in C Minor, Op. 30, No. 2 Kogan, violin; Mitnik, piano; **MOZART Sonata in F Major, K. 376** Kogan, violin; Ginsburg, piano.

MC 2012 RACHMANINOFF Piano Concerto No. 3 in D Minor, Op. 30 Merzhanov, piano; State Orch. of the USSR, Anosov, cond; **LISZT Three Grand Etudes After Paganini (Nos. 3 La Campanella, 4, 5)** Merzhanov, piano.

MC 2013 BRAHMS Variations on a Theme of Paganini, Op. 35; SCRIABIN Sonata No. 5, Op. 53; Four Etudes (Op. 8, Nos. 5, 10, 12; Op. 42, No. 5) Merzhanov, piano.

MC 2014 SHOSTAKOVICH Violin Concerto, Op. 99 Oistrakh, violin; Leningrad Orch., Mravinsky, cond.

MC 2015 SHOSTAKOVICH Symphony No. 9, Op. 70; A Festive Overture, Op. 96; Memorable Year 1919, Op. 89, State Radio Orch. of the USSR, Gauk, cond.

MC 2016 MUSSORGSKY Highlights from Boris Godunov; RACHMANINOFF Cavatina of Aleko from Aleko Mark Reizen, bass; Chorus & Orch. of the Bolshoi Theater.

MC 2018 VIVALDI Violin Concerto in G Minor; RAMEAU Concerto No. 6 in G Minor; HANDOSHKIN Viola Concerto Kogan, violin; Barshai, viola; Moscow Chamber Orch., Barshai, cond.

M 2019 TCHAIKOVSKY Souvenir of Florence, Op. 70 Kogan, Elizaveta Gilels, violins; Barshai, Talalian, violas; Knushevitsky, Rostropovich, cellos **HANDOSHKIN Variations on a Russian Folk Theme** Kogan, violin; Rostropovich, cello.

MC 2020 SHOSTAKOVICH From Jewish Folk Poetry, Op. 79 Dolukhanova, mezzo-soprano; Dorlyak, soprano; Maslenikov, tenor; Shostakovich, piano; **MUSSORGSKY The Nursery** Dorlyak, soprano; Richter, piano; **KABALEVSKY Three Shakespeare Sonnets** Reizen, bass; Kabalevsky, piano.

MC 2023 SCHUMANN Cello Concerto in A Minor, Op. 129 Rostropovich, cello; Moscow Philharmonic Orch., Samosud, cond.; **Concerto for Four Horns in F Major, Op. 86** State Radio Orch.; Gauk cond.

MC 2025 KHATCHATURIAN Spartacus Ballet Music State Radio Orch., Gauk, cond.

MC 2028 IGOR BEZRODNY: Violin Encores. GERSHWIN Three Preludes; BLOCH Nigun; TRIGGS Danza Brazileira; KREISLER Gypsy Caprice; FUCHS Jota; DEBUSSY En Bateau; GLIERE Romance; PROKOFIEFF Peter and the Wolf: Theme & Processional; ELGAR Farewell; VILLA-LOBOS Song of the Black Swan; MOMPOU Jeunes Filles au Jardin; RESPIGHI Berceuse. A. Makarov, piano.

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MC 2032 BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 4 in G, Op. 58 Gilels, piano; Leningrad Philharmonic Orch., Sanderling, cond.; **SCARLATTI Sonata in A Major (L. 395); Sonata in D Minor (L. 421)** Gilels, piano.

MC 2033 BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 5 in E Flat Major, Op. 73, "Emperor" Gilels, piano; Leningrad Philharmonic Orch., Sanderling, cond.

MC 2037 BACH Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G Major; Brandenburg Concerto No. 4 in G Major; Suite No. 2 in B Minor for Flute and Strings. D. Oistrakh, violin; A. Korneyev and N. Zeidel, flutes; Moscow Chamber Orch., Barshai, cond.

Sviatoslav Richter

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MC 2004 RACHMANINOFF Piano Concerto No. 1 in F Sharp Minor, Op. 1 Richter, piano; State Radio Orch., Sanderling, cond; **SAINT-SAENS Piano Concerto No. 5 in F Major, Op. 103, Egyptian,** Richter, piano; Moscow Youth Symphony Orch., Kondrashin, cond.

MC 2021 PROKOFIEFF Cello Sonata, Op. 119 Rostropovich, cello; Richter, piano; **SHOSTAKOVICH Cello Sonata, Op. 40** Rostropovich, cello; Shostakovich, piano.

MC 2022 SCHUMANN Humoresque, Op. 20; FRANCK Prelude, Chorale and Fugue Richter, piano.

MC 2026 SCHUMANN Piano Concerto in A Minor, Op. 54 Richter, piano; State Radio Orch., Gauk, cond.; **Fantasiestucke, Op. 12 (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8)** Richter, piano.

MC 2027 SCHUBERT Sonata in A Minor for Piano, Op. 42; Impromptus Op. 90, No. 2 and Op. 142, No. 2 Richter, piano.

MC 2034 TCHAIKOVSKY Sonata in G Major, Op. 37, "Grand Sonata"; PROKOFIEFF Sonata No. 9 in C Major, Op. 103 Richter, piano.

MC 2036 FRANCK Piano Quintet in F Minor, Quartet of the Bolshoi Theatre Orchestra; Richter, piano.

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Les Kennedy girls

YOU KNOW HOW IT IS in August, when those fine plans you had to read **War and Peace** again go a-glimmering, and you find yourself on a hot and muggy day leafing idly through this and that . . . Well, the other day we were thumbing through **Women's Wear Daily** and, girls, we have some news for you! It's all about the fashion habits of the Kennedy women—specifically about Senator John F. Kennedy's wife Jacqueline (everyone in Washington knows her as Jackie) and his mother, Mrs. Joseph P. (Rose) Kennedy—the daughter of the late John F. (Honey Fitz) Fitzgerald, whose main claim to fame as one-time Mayor of Boston was his singing of "Sweet Adeline" at civic functions, or anywhere else for that matter.

Women's Wear Daily
JACKIE

Somewhat breathlessly, John B. Fairchild, wired from Paris in a recent issue that the City of Light is agog over the fact that the Senator's wife and mother are "running for election on the Paris couture fashion ticket." It seems (will some smart cloth-coated GOP publicity man please note?) that their fashion habits are quite un-American. Together, Fairchild said, the ladies spend an estimated $30,000 a year for Paris clothes and hats—more than the professional buyers. They rank among the biggest U.S. private customers "who pay nothing less than $350 and on up into the thousands for a Paris couture model."

ABOUT THEIR TASTE? Well, Jackie is quite avant garde, while her mother-in-law "is more conventional." Rose is down on the books at Dior, Malmain, Rouff and Ricci as a faithful twice-a-year customer. And not one dress at a time, mind you, but seven at a clip. Why, at Balenciaga, she is so well known that you just have to ask for Mrs. Kennedy's saleswoman, and before you can say Charles de Gaulle you are talking to Madame Alice.

Over an aperitif, Rose's dressmakers will tell you that she is rather difficult for fittings. They say, with just the slightest touch of asperity, that she considers herself QUITE a fabric expert. And, if you please, she complained privately (do keep this to yourselves) to Madame Paulette that her daughter-in-law refuses to wear hats. Madame Paulette set her mouth firmly and said she intended to do something about it. And you know Paulette, girls.

As for Jackie, each house has a well-shaped dummy of her. One house said: "We send Madame every season sketches of the most avant garde models and then ship by air." It's like ordering from a Sears or Monkey Ward mail order catalogue, you see—only it's from Chanel, Givenchy, Cardin or Gris. That's all. A girl who loves clothes as much as Jackie really has to have things quickly. Why, one time she "fell in love with a new coat and insisted on having it immediately—so quickly, in fact, she left for London with the hem basted." Did you ever . . .?

SHE'S A COURTIER'S DREAM, said Fairchild: "She bubbles over with enthusiasm when she has time to fly over for a fitting." At Givenchy Jackie always asks director Jean Claude right into the fitting room. He's a big fan. And wouldn't you know that some catty French newspaper person wrote that "Jacqueline Kennedy dresses in copies a la Italienne"? An unforgivable error. And after all we've done for the French.

Another **Women's Wear** reporter wrote from Hyannis Port (one of the wealthiest villages on Cape Cod) that Jackie recently had everyone "agog" at the local Hyannis airport when she arrived in tapered cerise slacks, topped by a bulky beige sweater. There's daring for you! And from Los Angeles came a timeless dispatch reporting that Rose had appeared at a Democratic convention press conference in a sulphur yellow linen sheath from Nina Ricci. Her royal blue baku Paulette hat had sulphur petal trim marking off the dimpled crown from the large down-curved brim. She said modestly that she would not normally dress like that for a press conference but she was going on from there to a luncheon fashion show for the delegates. The same reporter said also that Mrs. Kennedy "has probably the best looking legs the mother of a Presidential candidate ever had."

We can't leave you without this one final story about Rose Kennedy, which is so typical of her good taste and thoughtfulness. Recently she dashed into Balmain's in Paris and asked for a "nice little dress suitable for lunch with a Cardinal."

Isn't that darling?

—James Aronson

Welcome volunteer

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Having spent my spare time during the past six weeks doing volunteer work in the NATIONAL GUARDIAN office, I would appreciate the opportunity to express my admiration for the devoted work of its truly dedicated staff and my gratitude for the expert job they turn out every week with such limited resources.

The one disappointment in my richly rewarding experience —the most soulfully satisfactory vacation I have had in 82 years —has been the discovery that this indispensable publication still has only 30,000 subscribers out of a population of 180 million!

Let's accept the challenge and push the circulation up to 100,000 before the end of this year.

Frederick A. Blossom